



BERRY &amp; WALLACE.

"Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

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For the Fayetteville Observer.

Reflection for the Thinking.

Mr. Editor:—In reviewing a sermon delivered by Elder A. Moore, before the Shiloh Creek Association in 1849, I find the following position taken. That all the human family were made by the all-wise Being, and were all in Adam in some sense, and were all alike in soul, body and spirit, and all had their origin from the same source, and were the offspring of God. Now, on page 10 of the little pamphlet, after speaking of the eternity of the Almighty, he says: "Hence, it follows that nothing, either person or cause, can by any means have a being but first he knows thereof—allows thereof—decrees it shall be so." Now I ask, is there a devil? Yes. Then according to the quotation, God decreed he should be. Then I ask again, is there a hell, or place of endless torment? Yes. Well for what was it decreed? For the devil and his angels. Will any other beings get there? Listen to Moore's confession of faith, 21st page, "God hath decreed in himself, from all eternity whatsoever comes to pass," listen again same page, and the book is called Ancient Landmarks: "By the decree of God, for the manifestation of his glory, some men are predestinated to eternal life for the praise of his glorious grace; others left to act in their sin to their just condemnation to the praise of his glorious justice." Now, according to this article of faith, some men are left, and the number left cannot be diminished, neither can the number taken be increased. What must be the result of all this? Why that God has made a part of his own legitimate offspring for happiness, and he has made a devil to damn the rest by an irrevocable decree. The Grim and Thummin of orthodoxy. Will Elk River Association swallow this? If so, she can swallow a camel and strain at a gnat. THOS. CHILDS.

For the Fayetteville Observer.

A Word to the Sober Minded.

Mr. Editor:—I feel inclined, in a leisure moment, to drop a thought, for the reflection of your readers.

Every thinking person's mind is occasionally arrested with the all absorbing inquiry—What is to be my final destiny? Now, so far as nature is concerned, the answer to this question is given by analogy: "For all flesh is as grass, and the glory of man as the flower of grass;" hence one philosophical thought determines the destiny of the grass, and is equally true in relation to every individual human being naturally. It is a proposition almost universally conceded, that in that great day of final retribution, some of those immortal, never dying spirits, will be consigned to a world of unutterable woe; while others will be caught up to immortal joys at God's right hand. Why this difference? This is a question of great moment than any, that the human mind could be arrested with, and it is one in which every person should feel an anxious solicitude. Now, as I cannot solve the problem myself, according to the various systems of theology with which I am acquainted, I shall here, Mr. Editor, ask it as a favor of some of your religious readers, who can give the answer to this most momentous question. It will, no doubt, be gratifying to a great many of your readers, as well as to myself. An answer to this, may induce me to write again.

THOMAS CHILDS.

The number of pairs of shoes made in Lynn, Mass., during the past year, has been estimated at four million five hundred and eighty thousand four hundred, or about one pair to every three persons.

Every street, lane, court, and alley in London, is patrolled at least once every half hour, by the police.

## What is it?

The following mysterious announcement is found in the New Lisbon (O.) Aurora, of the 14th inst.—What does it mean? It throws the "mysterious knockings" quite into the shade. The editor of the Aurora says, "Mr. Jerome proposes to do a great deal. Some may be skeptical on that subject, but a lecturer will be here in a few days who is expected to explain the system or theory here announced. So let us not condemn until we hear."

The Eighth Wonder of the World.

—The eighth wonder is not a mysterious operation, but a plain, practical system—so simple that a child may understand and apply it; but its public utility will be immense. The cases to which it will apply are boundless as human ingenuity; and its usefulness limitless as existence. This system, when applied to all who miss any object, enables all others to communicate forthwith, upon sight of any lost object, to the right owners, let it be either lost, stolen or strayed; thus all lost property can be restored by those who find forthwith upon sight of the same. All thieves can be detected the moment they expose their stolen property to public view. The same system enables all persons to communicate without knowing the residence of each other; thus all who are now lost from each other can communicate to each other as soon as they understand the system; and two persons who once understand the system cannot be lost again, so that they can't write, or communicate by telegraph. The ball is rolling; let us keep it moving until it shall have reached the remotest corners of the globe. It is restoring millions of persons to the weeping welcome of long absent friends, and millions' worth of property to the owners; and how many thieves it will detect, the Lord only knows—time only can reveal that. By the same system every individual can secure an identifying sign, by which his or her name, person or property, can be identified. These signs are protected by the laws of the U. S., and will be a positive identity at all times; and in all cases a person having one of these signs can receive letters at the same post-office with five thousand others having names spelt just the same, still a positive identity will exist, so that the name of each individual can be designated on sight. The half is not yet unfolded; but a lecture is expected, in which the above will be explained in all its bearings; and as it is important to every man, woman and child, it is hoped that there will be some sent from each district; for it is expected that the town will be organized at the first lesson. Let us not lag behind, for it flies throughout our land with electric speed. Intelligence of Sir John Franklin and his crew has been communicated to the Ohio Mediator through the agency of the above system.

S. S. JEROME.

We, the citizens of Summit county, have examined the above system, and believe it practicable in every particular.

Cyril Wilson, Sullivan Wilson, Samuel D. Stone, John A. Cruthers, James O. Wolcott. Examining committee, friends, and advocates of the enterprise, and others who think it important that all should aid in the work until all shall understand it.

A SUBJECT FOR THE POETS.—We find in one of our Exchanges the following new history of "Love and Madness."

Some years ago, a daughter of Rev. John Cross ran away with Wm. Patterson, her father's gardener. Her relations separated the couple, and declared the lady insane. They put her in a mad-house, and procured a divorce. On the 21st of last month, she was married again to the same man.

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## A Broken Heart.

The interesting case of a literally broken heart we subjoin, was related by Dr. J. K. Mitchell, of the Jefferson college, Philadelphia, to his class last winter while lecturing upon the diseases of the broken heart. It will be seen on perusing it, the expression "broken-hearted;" is not merely figurative.

In the early part of his career, Dr. M. accompanied as a surgeon a packet that sailed between Liverpool and one of our Southern ports. On the return voyage, soon after leaving Liverpool, while the Doctor and Captain of the vessel, a weather beaten son of Neptune but possessed of uncommon fine feelings and strong impulses, was conversing in the latter's state room, the captain opened a large chest, and carefully took out a large number of articles of various descriptions which he arranged upon a table.

Dr. M., surprised at the display of costly jewels, ornaments, dresses and all the varied paraphernalia of which ladies are naturally fond, inquired of the captain his object in having so many valuable purchases.

The sailor in reply said for seven or eight years he had been devotedly attached to a young lady, to whom he had several times made proposals of marriage, but often rejected; that her refusal to wed him, had only stimulated his love to greater exertions; and that finally, upon renewing his offer, declaring in the ardency of his passion that without her society, life was not worth having, she consented to become his bride upon his return from the next voyage. He was so overjoyed at the prospect of a marriage, from which, in the warmth of his feelings, he probably anticipated more happiness than is generally allotted to mortals, that he spent all his ready money while in London for bridal gifts. After gazing at them fondly for some time, and remarking on them in turn, "I think this will please Annie," and "I am sure she will like that," he replaced them with much care. This ceremony he repeated every day, during the voyage and the Doctor often observed a tear glistening in his eye, as he spoke of the pleasure he would have in presenting them to his affianced bride.

On reaching his destination, the captain arrayed himself with more than usual precision, and disembarked as soon as possible, to hasten to his love. As he was about to step into the carriage awaiting him, he was called aside by two gentlemen who desired to make a communication, the purport of which was that the lady had proved unfaithful to the trust reposed in her, and she had married another, with whom she had decamped shortly before. Instantly the captain was observed to clap his hand to his breast, and fall heavily to the ground. He was taken up and conveyed to his room on the vessel. Dr. M. was immediately summoned, but before he arrived, the poor captain was dead. A post mortem examination revealed the cause of his unfortunate demise. His heart was found literally torn in twain!—The tremendous propulsion of blood consequent upon such a nervous shock, forced the powerful muscular tissues asunder and life was at an end. The heart was broken.

CURIOUS FACT IN ELECTRICITY.—A singular incident took place in the vicinity of Lyons, France, which is worth being noticed. A regiment of lancers were returning to their barracks during the rain, when the colonel, looking at his soldiers, remarked, amidst the fog, that all the lances of his men were surmounted with a light of a blue color. It was electricity, and an immense danger threatened the whole regiment, when, with remarkable presence of mind he suddenly ordered all his soldiers to point their lances in the ground, and immediately, as if by enchantment, a terrible detonation took place—the electric fluid had disappeared in the ground. Fortunately, the wood of the handle was not a conductor of electricity.

## Choice Poetry.

My Heart is with Thee.

BY GEO. D. PRENTICE.

When dewy eyes close  
Her flow'ers with a sigh,  
And quiver's bright rose  
Grow pale in the sky,  
When sad sighs steeping  
Our day in his grave,  
These solemn wings drooping  
Afar o'er the wave,  
When the low star is keeping  
Her watch 'er the sea,  
My warm heart is leaping,  
Sweet spirit, to thee.When the breeze with a whisper  
Soothes soft through the grove,  
A sweet earnest lip  
Of music and love,  
When its gentle caresses  
Awake in each sigh,  
And the soft dew like blessings  
Descend from the sky,  
When a deep spell is lying  
On hill vale and lea,  
My warm heart is leaping,  
Sweet spirit, to thee.When spurs like sky muscans  
Alone sweep to blow,  
And waves like young bosoms  
Are swelling below,  
When the voice of the river  
Flows mournfully past,  
And the forest's low siver  
Is borne on the blast,  
When wild tones are swelling  
From earth, air, and sea,  
My warm heart is dwelling,  
Sweet spirit, with thee.When the night clouds are riding,  
Like ghosts, on the gale,  
And the young moon is gliding  
Sweet, lonely and pale,  
When the ocean is sobbing  
In endless unrest,  
And its great heart is throbbing  
All wild in its breast,  
When the strong wind is wrestling  
With billow and tree,  
My warm heart is nestling,  
Sweet spirit, with thee.When the song-birds are dreaming  
Of blossoms and love,  
And the green leaves are gleaming  
In moonlight above,  
When silence leans listening  
From heaven's blue steep,  
And the star-shower is gleaming  
Above the blue deep,  
When love seems uprising  
Bright, boundless and free,  
My warm heart is clinging,  
Sweet spirit, to thee.When in slumber thy fancies  
In loveliness gleam,  
And a thousand romances  
Are bright in thy dream,  
When visions of brightness  
Like young angels start  
In beautiful brightness  
All wild from thy heart,  
When thy calm sleep is giving  
Thy dream-wings to thee,  
Oh, say, art thou living,  
Sweet spirit, with me!

On the 8th of November, 15,000 acres of land on the San Antonio and San Pedro rivers, in Texas, will be sold at public auction.

## Political Reading.

## The Prospect.

We copy to-day the conclusion of an article from the New York Herald on the prospect. The Herald is an independent paper, and is rarely, if ever, mistaken in its predictions. It predicted the election of Harrison in 1840, of Polk in 1844, and of Taylor in 1848, and its predictions were verified almost to a figure. The Herald gives Scott only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. We hope it is mistaken in reference to Pennsylvania, but its means of information are superior to ours. The State election in that State takes place on the 12th inst., and will afford a pretty good indication of the result in November. Even with Pennsylvania, however, Scott can get, according to the Herald's estimate, only 57 electoral votes—less than one-fifth of the whole number.

Read the conclusions of the Herald:

"We now approach the Presidential election of 1848, in which the whigs availed themselves of a military man as their candidate, in the person of Gen. Taylor. For some years past the democratic party still held its own in the several States, with the single exception of the year 1847, in which the aggregate vote of the whigs somewhat exceeded the aggregate popular vote of the democrats throughout the country. But at that time, the abolitionist vote gradually began to increase; the election of 1848 came on, in which Gen. Cass was the democratic candidate, and Gen. Taylor the whig candidate. Mr. Van Buren, of New York, and his friends, had concluded upon receiving the nomination of the convention of 1848, in consequence of their submitting to the defeat of their expectations in 1844, and of the support which they then gave to Mr. Polk. They were disappointed again, and they now resolved on satisfaction. Mr. Van Buren accordingly created a great defection in the democracy, by joining with the abolitionists on the general question of free-soilism. In that election the free-soil party abstracted nearly three hundred thousand votes, principally from the democratic party, through the influence of Mr. Van Buren and his friends in the State of New York. This defection and bolt caused the defeat of the democrats and their candidate in 1848. But for this great movement of Van Buren, in opposition to the principles of his whole life, and contrary to the expectation of his southern friends, Gen. Taylor, with all his military popularity, never could have been elected President. In every contest in this country, in which the Presidency is involved, it will be seen that the principles by which it has been decided have been something deeper, wider spread, and altogether of a different character from that of military availability. Gen. Jackson, defeated in 1824, was elected in 1828, by a combination of the democratic faction under his name. Gen. Harrison, defeated in 1836, was elected overwhelmingly in 1840, by a combination of social, commercial and financial causes, operating against Mr. Van Buren in that year; and Gen. Taylor, with more military popularity than either of the preceding candidates, was barely elected to the Presidency in 1848, by the defection of Mr. Van Buren and his friends, combined with the abolition vote of the Northern States.

"It is evident, therefore, that mere military popularity is by no means available against deep and radical political, social, commercial and financial causes actuating for years previously, and culminating at particular periods of history. The State elections, subsequent to 1848, up to the present time, are curious, and instructive, because they come, at this period, home to our business and our senses. During the last four years in every State of the Union, the democracy has gradually increased its strength, its power, its

votes and its policy; while the whigs and the abolitionists, or free-soilers, have suffered gradual diminution. "The defeat of Mr. Van Buren in 1840, was prefigured by the democratic defeats of 1836 and 1839; the triumph of Polk in 1844 was foretold by the gradual triumphs in the democratic State elections during the previous three years; the great demoralization of the whig party was typified by the conflicts between President Tyler and Mr. Clay; and the triumph of Gen. Taylor in 1848 was indicated in the defeat of the democrats in the State elections in the preceding year.

"According to all these incalculable facts furnished by the history of the past, we must arrive at the inevitable conclusion that Gen. Pierce will be elected in the election of next month, by an overwhelming majority. Every State election for the last three years, up to the recent elections since the nominations have been made, has invariably pointed out the gradual increase and reunion of the democrats, as well as the decrease in power and the demoralization of the whig party throughout the Union. At this moment no sensible man can place any dependance in newspaper assertions, appearing in any of the partisan journals on either side, and least of all, on the boasting of the orators and spouters who are perambulating the country and disgracing themselves and their cause by every species of vulgar and personal vituperation. The figures which we give in this table (we omit the table alluded to,) to-day, can not lie, and they give assurance, beyond any possibility of doubt, of the perfect union and strength of the modern democracy, at the coming election, in opposition to the demoralization and division of the modern whig party. There is hardly a general principle or measure in contest between them; both parties have adopted a platform similar in character and color. There is, however, more confidence placed by the Southern States in the promises and pledges of the democrats, under Pierce, than there is in those of the whigs, headed by Scott, and stereotyped by Wm. H. Seward. The new born zeal of the Van Burens of this State in favor of Pierce, does not even seem to detract from or lessen the confidence which the South places in the sound constitutional principles of the Northern democrats. The Van Buren free-soil difficulty in 1848, was a sudden and personal movement, contrary to the principles of his whole life, and repented of as soon as perpetrated. Wm. H. Seward's principles of abolition are at the foundation of his career, his life in public life, and his hopes for the future. Hence it is that the Southern States, and those who are in favor of the constitutional union of this great republic, have more confidence in the integrity of the democracy on these points, at this crisis, than in that of the whig party.

"According to all national conclusions, founded on facts and on influences, it would appear that General Scott has not the slightest chance of reaching the Presidency, and that all the military popularity attributed to him is an utter and unequalled absurdity in the history of politics in this country. Our elections have been decided by other causes and springs than those arising from military popularity; and even the military renown of Jackson, Harrison and Taylor would never have elevated any of them to the Presidency, without the combination of other political, social, commercial and financial causes concurring in these particular times and junctures. The free-soil vote, bereft of its Van Buren influence, which gave it fictitious importance in 1848 will be reduced to its natural dimensions. The contest will be similar in its general features and character to those which have marked the history of the country for the last twelve years; but it will be the last contest between the democratic and whig parties under these

[Continued in Fourth Page.]